§ 19.515

premises. If the securing devices are not intact, he shall immediately notify the appropriate TTB officer before removal of any spirits from the conveyance. The proprietor shall follow the provisions of subpart Q of this part to determine, record, and report losses, if any. After execution on the transfer record as prescribed in §19.770 or Form 703, as appropriate, of his receipt of the shipment of spirits, denatured spirits, or wines, the consignee shall retain the original of the transfer record and any accompanying documents for his files, or dispose of Form 703 (in the case of wines from a bonded wine cellar), as provided in the instructions on the form. Retained copies of transfer records and Forms 703 shall become deposit records. Spirits which are produced at alcohol fuel plants shall be separately identified and accounted for as for fuel use, and may not be withdrawn, used, sold or otherwise disposed of for other than fuel use.

(b) Packages. When spirits are received in packages, the consignee proprietor shall weigh each package, except: (1) when the transfer is made in a secured conveyance and the securing devices are intact on arrival, (2) when the individual packages have been sealed by the consignor proprietor and are intact on arrival, or (3) when the requirement for weighing the packages at the consignor premises has been waived under the provisions $\S19.508(b)(3)$. The proprietor record the receiving weight of each package on the accompanying package gauge record or on a list with temporary package serial numbers prepared by the consignor. A copy of such package gauge record or list shall remain with the original of the transfer

(c) Bulk conveyances and pipelines. When spirits, denatured spirits, or wines are received in bulk conveyances or by pipeline, the consignee shall gauge the spirits, denatured spirits, or wines and record the gauge on the transfer record prescribed in §19.770 or a bonded wine cellar, on Form 703. The consignee shall ensure that each conveyance emptied has been thoroughly drained. The appropriate TTB officer may waive the requirement for gauging

spirits, denatured spirits, or wines on receipt by pipeline if he finds that because of the location of the premises, there will be no jeopardy to the revenue.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85–859, 72 Stat. 1358, as amended, 1380, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5204, 5362); sec. 807(a), Pub. L. 96–39, 93 Stat. 285 (26 U.S.C. 5213))

WITHDRAWALS ON DETERMINATION AND PAYMENT OF TAX

§ 19.515 Determination and payment of tax.

(a) General. Distilled spirits may be withdrawn from bonded premises on determination of tax in approved containers, or, to the contiguous premises of a manufacturer of nonbeverage products, by pipeline. All tax which is to be prepaid or deferred shall be determined prior to the physical removal of the spirits from bonded premises. The proprietor shall record the results of each tax determination on a record of tax determination as required by §19.761.

(b) Payment of tax. The tax on the spirits shall be prepaid on Form 5000.24 before removal of the spirits from bonded premises unless the proprietor has furnished a withdrawal or unit bond to secure payment of the tax. Where such bond is in less than the maximum penal sum, the proprietor shall prepay the tax for any withdrawal which would cause the outstanding liability for tax to exceed the limits of coverage under the bond.

(Sec. 807, Pub. L. 96-39, 93 Stat. (26 U.S.C. 5213))

[T.D. ATF-198, 50 FR 8464, Mar. 1, 1985, as amended by T.D. ATF-219, 50 FR 51387, Dec. 17, 1985]

§ 19.516 Bond account.

Where the proprietor has furnished a withdrawal or unit bond to cover the tax on spirits withdrawn on determination of tax, and such bond is in less than the maximum penal sum, he shall maintain an account of his bond and he shall charge the bond with the amount of liability incurred on each withdrawal on determination of tax. He shall credit the bond on payment of the amount of tax required to be remitted with a return and by authorized credits taken on a return. Where a bond in less

than the maximum penal sum has been allocated among two or more plants, as provided in §§19.243 and 19.244, the proprietor shall maintain an account at each plant of that part of the penal sum allocated to that plant.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85–859, 72 Stat. 1356, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5201))

§ 19.517 Gauge for tax determination.

(a) Packages. When spirits in packages are to be withdrawn from bonded premises on determination of tax on the basis of an individual package gauge, each package shall be gauged unless the tax is to be determined on the production or filling gauge. When packages are gauged, the proprietor shall prepare a package gauge record, according to §19.769, and attach it to the record of tax determination prescribed in §19.761.

(b) Tanks. Spirits in tanks which are to be withdrawn on determination of tax shall be gauged (by weighing and proofing) as prescribed in §19.93, and the elements of the gauge shall be recorded on the record of tax determination or on a separate record of the gauge for attachment to the record of tax determination.

(c) Cases. Cases of distilled spirits to be withdrawn from bonded premises shall be tax determined on the basis of the contents thereof. The proof gallonage contained in cases shall be determined in accordance with 27 CFR part 30 and the method prescribed in § 19.722.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85–859, 72 Stat. 1358 (26 U.S.C. 5204); sec. 807, Pub. L. 96–39, 93 Stat. 285 (26 U.S.C. 5213))

§19.518 Imported spirits.

When spirits which have been imported for nonbeverage purposes and transferred to bonded premises pursuant to 26 U.S.C. 5232 are withdrawn for beverage purposes, there shall be paid, in addition to the internal revenue tax imposed by 26 U.S.C. 5001, a tax equal to the duty which would have been paid had the spirits been imported for beverage purposes, less the duty already paid thereon. The additional tax shall be referred to as "additional tax—less duty", and shall be paid at the time and in the manner that the basic tax is

paid. The total quantity in proof gallons withdrawn shall be the basis of computing the tax at the rates indicated. The amount of the "additional tax—less duty" shall be stated separately and identified as such on the tax return.

(Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85–859, 72 Stat. 1314, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5001))

§ 19.519 Methods of tax payment.

The tax on spirits shall be paid pursuant to a return on Form 5000.24, filed as provided in §19.523 or §19.524 and §19.525. Except for remittance to be effected by electronic fund transfer under §19.524, remittance for the tax in full shall accompany the return and may be in any form which the appropriate TTB officer is authorized to accept under the provisions of §70.61 (Payment by check or money order) and which is acceptable to him. However, where a check or money order tendered in payment for taxes is not paid on presentment, or where the taxpayer is otherwise in default in payment, any remittance made during the period of such default, and until the appropriate TTB officer finds that the revenue will not be jeopardized by the acceptance of a personal check (if acceptable to the appropriate TTB officer), shall be in cash or in the form of a certified, cashier's, or treasurer's check drawn on any bank or trust company incorporated under the laws of the United States, or under the laws of any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, or a money order, as provided in §70.61. Checks and money orders shall be made payable to "Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau".

(Act of August 16, 1954, Ch. 736, 68A Stat. 777, as amended (26 U.S.C. 6311); sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1335, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5061))

[T.D. ATF-198, 50 FR 8464, Mar. 1, 1985, as amended by T.D. ATF-219, 50 FR 51387, Dec. 17, 1985; T.D. ATF-251, 52 FR 19313, May 22, 1987; T.D. ATF-301, 55 FR 47605, Nov. 14, 1990]

§ 19.520 Employer identification number.

The employer identification number (defined at 26 CFR 301.7701-12) of the taxpayer who has been assigned such a number shall be shown on each return